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Potoka Township Institute.

Men spring from the dust of the earth, and high or low, must to dust return again; also the great discriminating feature is the struggle for wisdom and excellence; so thought the teachers of Potoka when they met in Institute at the school house in Huntington, Nov. 20th, and engaged in mutual conabulation upon the design and destiny of mortal humanity. But the time arriving at which the diabolic exercises of ex-citation were due, the President called the house to order, after which Rev. L. Jones returned humble and sincere thanks to the great I am, for his past favors, and invoked His blessings and guidance to accompany the members during their well disposed convocation. Next in order was the reading and adoption of the minutes of previous meeting.

A class was then instructed in Syn-thetic Exercises, by W. H. Kennedy; the time expiring, the President called a class and exercised it at considerable length in Articulation, in which there were more thumps, thlays, thbacks, ththings, thlegs, thdances, and thumps than she had been in unusually good health. Any sane human would undertake to direct, without efficient justification.

Next on the programme, was Astro-nomical Geography, Prof. Cooper took charge of the class, and after many in-terrogations and much expounding of the principles, the following question was propounded: Why is the Arctic Circle so-called? The question was satisfactorily answered, but your unworthy servant will omit the conclusion, so as to give his perspicacious concomitants the liberty of ascertaining for themselves.

The subject of Analysis was taken up by Wm. Finkle, and the greatest dis-agreement among the members was in regard to the substitution of the antecedent of a relative pronoun connecting the parts of a compound sentence after its separation, preparatory for analysis.

Then came the subject of School Gov-ernment. All desiring to make their modes manifest were indulged, and af-ter multifarious opinions had been ex-posed, they were thus consolidated by the Secretary: A teacher must learn to govern himself, and strive to become cognizant with everything that is cog-nizable pertaining to the fundamental principles of his profession, that he may conform to his pupils, and to the invest-ments to his manipulations, that there is an emolument in the possession of wisdom and experience.

On motion, the house took recess till 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prof. Cooper gave the properties of the eye, and showed why the rays of light passing from an object through that organ are refracted and converged to a focus, diverged, forming an in-verted image on the retina; after which the rule for Evolution was explained, using cubical blocks, by W. H. Ken-nedy.

James Harris was assigned the sub-ject—Cause of the Revolution, and af-ter giving his views, an animated dis-cussion arose between the teachers, some attributing the cause to one thing and some to another, all, however, acknowl-edging that persecution and the love of freedom constituted its basis.

The operations of finding the G. C. D. and dividing a fraction by a fraction, were elucidated by Prof. Cooper, after which he closed the Institute by in-vestigation, and the teachers separating, un-der great satisfaction with the proceedings, feeling no doubt that another day had been spent profitably in a good cause. December 27th, at which time they meet again, will no doubt bring similar re-freshment, and prepare them to enter upon the duties of a new year with alacrity.

W. H. KENNEDY,
Secretary.

New Method of Iron-Making.

According to The English Mechanic, a new process of iron-making, which dispenses with the blast furnace, has been practically tested, and specimens of its produce shown at Wolverhampton. The bloom is made direct from the ore, which is ground, mixed with lime and pitch, and baked in a coke oven. This is treated as pig-iron, and a furnace being charged with it, it is ready for the hammer or the squeezers in half an hour. The inventors claim that by their process they can make a ton of finished iron from the ore at an expenditure of only two tons of coal; that they can make German steel as cheaply as cast-iron, and that they can, furthermore, make the latter equal in purity to charcoal iron.

77 Daviess county is to have a new Court House, and a committee is now engaged in securing plans and specifica-tions. The building is to cost less than \$100,000.

77 Caleb Cushing will be 74 in Janu-ary. He is one of the most learned men in Washington; and through the ad-ministrations of three Presidents he has been kept on liberal pay to instruct the powers that be.

Petersburg Items.

(From the Petersburg Press.)

REFUSED TO GRANT LICENSE.—The temperance people and all order loving citizens have great cause to rejoice over the fact that the County Commissioners refused to grant retailers' license to Mike McCarty and Charles Schafer, pe-titioners to retail intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises. The Com-missioners ruled that only those persons who actually voted at the last election and were competent signers. As a majority of signers did not vote at that time, some of them not being citizens, license was refused. Attorney General Denny and a number of the ablest Judges in the State have made the same ruling and it is generally conceded to be the proper meaning of the law. All good citizens have reason to rejoice that, for a time at least, the saloons are prevent-ed from retailing intoxicating liquors in Petersburg.

DEATH OF MRS. J. W. RICHARDSON.—The death of Mrs. Richardson, wife of our worthy County Clerk, J. W. Rich-ardson, occurred Tuesday morning, of more than thumps, thlays, thbacks, ththings, thlegs, thdances, and thumps than she had been in unusually good health. She was an estimable lady and was re-spected by all who knew her. Her re-mains were taken to Lynnvile, Warrick county, and were interred on Wednes-day. The sympathies of the community were with the husband and family of the deceased.

HOUSE BURNED.—The residence of Mrs. Chew, Jefferson township, together with the entire contents, was burned up last Saturday night. The family had re-quired to bed and the fire had made con-siderable headway before any of the fam-ily was awakened. The fire is supposed to have caught from a flue.

A large number of the signers to the petitions for retailers' license repeated of their folly and appeared before the Board of Commissioners, on Monday, and withdrew their names.

A post-office has been established at Arthur and Frank Bilderback has been appointed postmaster. An office at this point will prove of great convenience to the people of Arthur.

Considerable damage was done during the storm of Wednesday. Trees were blown down, chimneys tops demolished and considerable damage done to fences.

S. G. Farr shipped two hundred and seventy-five fat hogs to Cincinnati last week.

Messrs. Morgan & Whitman are ship-ping hogs to Cincinnati and are slaugh-tering and packing them in that city.

Sheriff Crow and his deputy are busy serving warrants on persons indicted by the last Grand Jury.

On Thursday the 27th ult., as "cool" a then as we ever heard of, was commit-tered by a young man who said he was from Huntington. The facts are about these. One of our farmers had come to town on horseback, and hitched his horse to the rack, near the Court House. The Huntington burglar fell in love with the farmer's saddle, and walked quietly to where the horse mentioned stood hitched, took off the saddle, appropriated it to his own use, while at least a half a dozen persons were looking on. That teller from Huntington would make a capital "sally grabber."

Frank P. Posey's saw mill lost the roof on Wednesday. About \$300 dam-age was done to the mill by the wind and rain.

Remarkable, If True.

The Evansville Journal published a letter from a correspondent at Malone, New York, of which it gives a synopsis, saying, "we believe every reader will agree with us in saying it is one of the most remarkable, if, indeed, not the most startling, on record. The story is to the effect that a man in a little New York town named Malone started for Nashville, Tennessee, from Terre Haute he wrote back to his family of not feel-ing well. Before reaching this city, for which he started on the day following, all consciousness had forsaken him. He dropped upon a sick bed as Willis Pey-ton, and arose another man, not alone in general appearance, but in the color and profusion of his hair and beard, and, re-turning home after an absence of two years, he was met by repulses wherever he presented himself in the character of the missing citizen, who, it is asserted, every one in the neighborhood knew and respected. Stung by this reception, he appealed to the law for the restoration of his property and name, and at this time the case is in progress, with a probability of a termination favorable to the claimant."

77 Sam Houston, of Texas, when liv-ing as a Senator in Washington, at Wil-lard's, slept on buffalo robes spread on the floor.

77 A sharp boy in Cincinnati was sent after kerosene, but he spent the money, and filled the can with water; but his father went over and pounded the grocer for swindling him.

FIGURES AND FACTS.

(From the Indianapolis Sentinel.)

STILL HANGING ON MY DAUGHTER—HOW A DISINGENUOUS ORGAN CONDUCTS IT-SELF—SOME COMPARATIVE FACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.—Sir: The organ is still trying to explain away the large State expenses of 1872 but a borrower of money to carry on by arraigning the Legislature and offi-cers of 1871. The levy of five cents on the hundred dollars for 1871 and 1872 revenue receipts, and the result is that the was understood to be on the recommen-dation of the best business men of the State, including so good authority as a condition of things was pointed out Mr. DePauw, of New Albany, who in this paper in the first days of the thought that with so large a surplus, and at the same time we suggest from the State debt sinking fund, freed the only certain remedy for the em-barrassment. In 1872, in order to defeat any general measures for the reduction of the tariff, the Protectionists pushed through Con-gress an act repealing the duties on tea and coffee. They were loud and lavish in their protestations of eagerness to give every American citizen a "free breakfast!" What a brilliant idea! - Though the delusion was pointed out at the time, and the cheat exposed, the act was passed. The duty on tea and coffee was a purely revenue tax. Every dollar of that tax, less the cost of collecting it, went direct to the Treasury. It con-tained no bounties or pensions for pri-vate individuals. Every man who paid it had the satisfaction of knowing that the whole tax went into the Treasury. At the time these duties were repealed, the tax on tea was 15 cents and on coffee 3 cents per pound. The annual revenue was about \$200,000. The Protec-tionists chose to meet the necessity of reducing taxation by repealing these purely revenue duties and retaining those duties which produced but little revenue in proportion to the amount ex-ported from the people. This \$200,000 of tax was \$200,000 of revenue to the treasury, while the tax on cotton goods produces about \$10,000,000 to the treasury and \$50,000,000 to the protect-ed classes, or if for any reason it fails to do so, it comes short of its intention. In other words, had Congress repealed the tax on cotton goods, the people would have been relieved of \$60,000,000 tax, while the treasury would have lost only 10,000,000 of revenue; but by re-pealing the tax on tea and coffee there was a reduction of only \$200,000 of tax, all of which was revenue. That is the peculiar mode the Protectionists have of reducing taxes;—they abolish all the revenue possible consistent with the least reduction of taxes; their game is, and always has been, to repeal only such taxes as yield money for the public treasury, and to keep all others as high as possible. The impolicy of the repeal of the tea and coffee duties is now so seriously felt at the treasury department that the Secretary gives notice to the protec-tionists that necessity will compel him to override their theory, and recom-mend the restoration of these duties. He must go further than this. There must be a return to a revenue tariff. The Government must not "suspend." It must have revenue, and the duties on cotton, woolen, iron, steel, paints, glass, and all other commodities must be re-duced to the point where they will in-vite, rather than discourage and prevent importation, and so produce revenue. The reduction of the duties on cotton and woolen goods to a uniform rate of 25 per cent ad valorem would more than double the revenue from both these classes of imports. Their reduction would have the effect of reducing in like proportion the indirect tax on these goods, which, being much greater in the aggregate than on the imported ar-ticles, is not paid into the treasury at all. The whole tariff wants revision; hun-dreds of articles now taxed heavily and from which no revenue is received should be brought down to a purely revenue standard, so that the Govern-ment should receive, as nearly as possi-ble, all the tax paid by the people. To this complexion must it come at last, despite the rage of the Protectionists. The policy of protection has brought every branch of productive labor to starvation rates; it has at last cut off the revenues of the Government, and must now be abandoned to prevent the bank-ruptcy of the treasury.

IN THE SCHOOL FUND.

Interest charge in 1872 it is for the whole year, \$225,000, while this year it is only \$113,000. It should be twice that amount, or \$225,000, ending Octo-ber 31. Why is it not charged up?—Would it make the charges too big for 1873? There was but one year's illegal taxes refunded, that for 1869 paid to the State officers in 1870. The State officers refused to receive it in 1871, and got a decision from the courts, which pro-nounced the collection invalid, but of course the money paid into the State Treasury in 1870 for 1869 could not be paid back without an appropriation by the Legislature, and that could only be made after a legal decision, which did not take place until the summer of 1871. The State did not lose a dollar by non-payments, as all claims were promptly paid when called for. This amount re-funded was levied and collected by Re-publican officers, and not by officers of 1871 and 1872. Would it not be well to abandon a controversy about matters, which everybody by this time under-stands, and which can produce no good results, not even the poor satisfaction of a partisan advantage? X.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOV. 28, 73.

The Indiana Mineral Railroad.

The Cannelton Reporter has been in-formed by Mr. J. M. Combs, of Tell City, that Mr. Alexander, of Philadel-phia, President of the above named rail-road company, with Mr. J. M. Banks, the latter well and favorably known to many of our citizens in Cannelton in connection with this prospective road, arrived in Tell City on last Thursday morning, and on the same day proceed-ed to Ferdinand upon business connect-ed with this road. They assured Mr. Combs that the road is positively to be built and that work will soon be com-menced thereon.

P. S. Since the above was in type Messrs. Banks and Alexander paid us a visit in Rockport. We learn from them that the necessary arrangements are be-ing made to proceed with their propos-ed road. The Mineral Railroad Com-pany, have expended over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, in prospecting for their proposed road and have never asked the citizens of our county for one cent of money. If they succeed in their enterprise, it will tend to develop the Mineral resources of the county more than to make a railroad for conveying passengers from one point to another. As they propose to do the work without being the citizens of the county for the means to do it with, we wish them abundant success. Mr. Banks and Mr. Alexander, are gentlemen in every sense of the term. We wish they would visit our town often, and stay with us longer when they come. [Rockport Democrat.]

77 "Anna, dear, if I should attempt to spell Cupid, why could I not get be-yond the first syllable?" Anna gave it up, whereupon William said, "Because when I come to c. u. of course I cannot go any further."

77 Miss Clarissa Pettit, of Logans-port, Ind., wears a \$300 gold watch on the strength of being the most popular lady in the city, according to ballot.

The Duties on Tea and Coffee.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The falling off in imports, and the re-duction in the amount of goods with-drawn from warehouses, have caused such a serious diminution of the gold revenues that, after January, it is very likely the Secretary of the Treasury will become not only a purchaser of gold away the large State expenses of 1872 but a borrower of money to carry on by arraigning the Legislature and offi-cers of 1871. The levy of five cents on the hundred dollars for 1871 and 1872 revenue receipts, and the result is that the was understood to be on the recommen-dation of the best business men of the State, including so good authority as a condition of things was pointed out Mr. DePauw, of New Albany, who in this paper in the first days of the thought that with so large a surplus, and at the same time we suggest from the State debt sinking fund, freed the only certain remedy for the em-barrassment.

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77 A writer on French manners ob-serves: "It is one of the highest merits of the system that it tacitly lays down the principle that all persons meeting in the same house know each other without the formality of an introduc-tion. Another merit of French manners is the general absence of false shame. If a boy drops his head at church, he picks it up without blushing. A French woman takes off her bonnet and ar-ranges her hair before the glass in a railway waiting-room without a thought of the presence of the bystanders."

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